

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Regarding Claims 1-12, 13-17 and Claims 18-19

Claims 1-19 are in the application. Claims 1-12, 18 and 19 stands rejection by the Examiner. Claims 1-3, and 9-12 stands rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102 form the basis for rejections under this section. The Examiner's remarks on the rejected claims fail to support a finding of obviousness of the applicant's claims as set out below.

Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

Regarding claims 1-3, The Examiner stated that Donner teaches a mobile communication device with a computer means and a micro processor. Applicant's device is a digital electronic entertainment device having communication means and operating under the control of electronic circuits, sensors, and software inside the entertainment device with specific instructions programmed and stored in the entertainment device's memory unit that can accept data as "Input," and process data both arithmetically and logically, while also producing information as "Output" from the processed data. The device also stores the output for future use. Although teaches a mobile communication device which comprises a computer means and microprocessor, Donner's invention is clearly unrelated to Applicant's invention because Donner utilizes plurality broadcasting devices. In many instances, the invention of Donner teaches a configuration that allows the controller to control signal output for the plurality broadcasting devices. Moreover, Donner's teaching introduces a switch means that connects and separates signals from between an entertainment device and a mobile telephone.

Generally, applicant's invention teaches plurality of devices that function together as one system when enabled or active, rather than depending on other system during its operating modes as seen in Donner, Stamegna, Toyozumi, and Hirano, which when taken independently or in their various combinations or in any further combinations in the art does not teach a single entertainment device having all the elements or limitations as per applicant's invention, which includes an insertion slot internal to the entertainment

device and having sensors for separating cell phone signals from radio wave signals and or other signals. Applicant's invention clearly teaches an entertainment device having means for the insertion of a cell phone into the slot of the entertainment device to enable the system to communicate, inform, and entertain while recharging the cell phone.

Applicant has respectfully amended the language of the claims to fully reflect his invention as originally filed. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.

The entertainment device further carries out operations such as entertainments, downloading, information processing and input of queries and output of processed responses and in communication with a memory means for storage. Additionally, Applicant's system, in its processing phase, manipulates data to create information, where the information is a processed data into a form that has meaning and is useful. Whereas Donner, Stamegna, Toyozumi, and Hirano failed to teach software, which can be installed in the entertainment device to enable computing, wireless Internet, and wireless intranet for enabling interactive communication between vehicles. Moreover, the operation of Applicant's invention occurs through the teaching of electronic circuits in connection with sensors contained on chips inside the entertainment device and configured to response to various software, whereas, Donner's and related inventions depend solely on the switches to separate communication signals contained on attachable devices which are already in the art to enable the operation of their respective solutions.

That is, for Applicant's invention to perform the operations as mentioned in his specification, the entertainment device will go through the information processing circle with a given detailed set of instructions that tells the device exactly what to do. It is these instructions that are mentioned in Applicant's work as software. But Donner's and the related inventions use switches to indicate signal-in and signal-out through controllers which are already in the art, but not structurally design to enable similar interactions with computers and cell phones. Rather, Donner's teachings and Stamegna, Toyozumi, and Hirano all dependably function under the strength of a controller. Distinctively, Applicant's teaching of the entertainment device for enabling communication and information is a system that contains key elements such as;

- Input devices: This allows consumers to enter data into its memory.
- Processing unit: This contains the electronic circuits that cause processing to occur inside of the entertainment device. The processing unit is composed of central processing unit “CPU” and memory. The CPU is designed to interpret instructions to the device, and to perform the logical arithmetic processing operations, and causes the input and output operations to occur, and is designed into chips called microprocessors.
- Memory: The memory or random access memory “RAM” consist of binary electronic components of alphabet, graphics, and sound.
- Output devices: These devices make the information resulting from processing available for use. The output from the present invention is presented in many audiovisual forms, such as voice auditory, a printed report, color graphics, or screen monitor readout. The screen monitor as described in Applicant’s teaching is a flat panel liquid crystal display designed in a sun visor screen technology for vehicles innovation, and the technology behind its design could only be compared to a digital watch.

In all, Applicant’s aforementioned invention is a very innovative entertainment device for enabling communication and information through a single system and distinguishes itself from Donner, Stamegna, Toyozumi, or Hirano, or whether any two are taken in any combination or future combination. The entertainment device, which also enables auxiliary storage for storing instructions and data when they are not being used, also consists of a hard disk with rigid metal platters coated with metal oxide material that allows data from the cell phone to be magnetically recorded on its surface platter for recharging of the cell phone while also enabling exchange of data between the cell phone and the entertainment device thereon. The hard disk has a read head that senses the magnetic spots that are coded on the cell phone metal base and transfer all data to the memory thereafter. In no way did Donner or Stamegna’s teachings, either in single or a combination of both Toyozumi and Hirano, show a technology unique to Applicant’s innovative teachings. Additionally, the elements of the instant invention as mentioned in

Applicant's work consist of programs to control the operations of the entertainment device.

This software consists of;

Operating system: Performs functions for executing an application and how to transfer data, a process called booting, which is active each time the vehicle is started. The operating system has user interface that provides visual clues such as screen operated touch pad keyboard.

Application software: Consist of programs that tell the entertainment device how to produce information. However, Applicant's system, which is adoptive, enables acceptance of different software packages such as word processing software, spreadsheet, communication software and more. Though, the communication software is used to transmit data and information from one system to another and is also interfaced or linked with electronic mail software "E-mail" to allow users to send messages, and are permissible with multiple entertainment devices for which they are made mega telecommunication and information system "Megatel."

Explicitly, the entertainment device as a communication and information system is described by Tabe in his teaching, as the transmission of data and information over wireless communication and hard wired channels such as a standard telephone. Though, Applicant's invention covers the scope of this communication and information system which is executed wirelessly through vehicular entertainment system. The communication channel in its definition is the path that the data follows as it is being transmitted from the sending equipment to the receiving equipment in a communication system. These channels are made up of one or more transmission media, including fiber optics, microwave transmission, radio wave transmission, satellite transmission, and wireless transmission. The modem as described in the body of Applicant's invention is used as an equipment to increase or change all signals, enabling them to be transmitted farther and also converting between the digital signals of a cell phone or computer to analog signals that are transmitted over the communication channels. Separating

Applicant's teaching from either Donner or Stamegna or a combination of both Toyozumi and Hirano is the modem means.

The modem is used to combine modulating, which is a means of changing signals into sound or analog signals, and demodulating, which is a means of converting an analog signal into a digital signal. In all the combinations sighted in the office communication, it is now very clear that such combinations have no grounds relating to Applicant's teaching and the present invention has exercised all rights for a granted patent. Conclusively, further studies of this office communications support all reasons for a granted patent as explained below.

Regarding claims 4-6: Rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103

Although teaches a mobile communication device which comprises a computer means and microprocessor, Donner's invention is clearly unrelated to Applicant's invention because Donner utilizes plurality broadcasting devices. In many instances, the invention of Donner teaches a configuration that allows the controller to control signal output for the plurality broadcasting devices. Moreover, Donner's teaching introduces a switch means that connects and separates signals from between an entertainment device and a mobile telephone. Distinctively, Applicant's teaching introduces a sensor means on the mobile phone and the entertainment device that enables signal separation.

Clearly, Donner's invention teaches entertainment system with plurality entertainment devices attached to provide a system which permits high quality medium to be played on a high quality entertainment system and a low quality medium to be played on a low quality entertainment system and geared his teachings towards avoiding the necessity of paying the high cost of labor for repairing the entertainment system. Moreover, the Donner's invention directly addressed solution for separating high and low quality entertainment system by allowing only the rear speakers to play the low quality entertainment.

With Donner's teachings, signals pass through controllers to the switching system of the entertainment system to monitor signal characteristics in order to separate adult entertainment from children entertainment. Still in Donner's teachings, one such switch is clearly suggested to be a toggle switch for manual operation of the system. Toggle switches have only two basic functions, turning a device on and off with no logical interface. Clearly, Applicant's teachings are characterized on transistorized switching means in connection with the entertainment mode to mobile communication mode with incorporated sensors and software commands to distinguish signal communications. The transistorized switches, the sensors, and the software in these combinations distinguish Applicant's teachings from ever existing system designed to introduce mobile communication through the entertainment system of a motor vehicle. Applicant's teachings also implement applicable design conditions that enable hands free communication when a vehicle is in motion, thereby giving the vehicle operator ample freedom to safely have control over the steering wheel of the vehicle.

Additionally, Applicant's teachings include sensors, such as a metal sensor, wherein the metal sensor contacts a second sensor "Reader" internal to the entertainment device upon insertion of the cell phone into the slot, enabling the cell phone communication circuitry to open up for communication thereon. Once the communication circuitry is opened for communication, the cell phone internal microphone and speakers are bypassed, allowing the entertainment device to automatically control all communication through its built-in circuitry that enables wireless communication and information system. Separately and uniquely, Applicant's invention teaches a bypass of cell phone key operation when inserted into the slot of the entertainment device due to the high powered amplification of communication signals thereon, further allowing all entries, like phone number dialing and the like to be entered through the entertainment device. With Applicant's advanced teachings, the sound quality and sound clarity are greatly improved and the life of the cell phone is protected from the high-powered amplifying current.

In addition, once the cell phone is inserted into the slot, it locks in place internally as the sensors are contacted. When the cell phone ejector button is pushed, the sensors

disengage and the cell phone is safely ejected out of the slot of the entertainment device for external mobile use. When engaged, it enables communication and information circuitry, allowing communication and also charges the cell phone at the same time.

Seen in Donner's invention, he teaches the controller determining whether to classify cassette player in low entertainment or CD player in high entertainment in favor of determining which speakers to connect the quality of the entertainment system to. Whereas Applicant's system is a one system for all operable devices, whereby sounds are amplified by the system's amplifier and with the system having control buttons to low-keyed and/or high-keyed the amplified signals, and whereby the amplifier clearly separates Applicant's teachings from other mobile communication devices by the insertion of a cell phone into a slot on the entertainment device and having the said amplifier further amplifying said mobile communication signals to improve on mobile communication clarity.

Regarding Claims 4-6

Toyozumi teaches a system that permits removal and attachment of various optional modules to a center module to enable additional removal of various functions that enables radio receiving and navigation. Toyozumi's teaching provides an on-vehicle unit which permits removal and addition of various optional modules with respect to the center module. Whereas Applicant's invention teaches a collection of devices that function together as one system when enabled or active, rather than dependable on other system during its operating modes as seen in Donner, Stamegna, Toyozumi, and Hirano, which when taken independently or in their various combinations or in any further combinations in the art does not teach a single entertainment device having all the elements as per Applicant's invention, including an insert slot having sensors for separating cell phone signals from radio wave signals and or other signals and being able to transmit wireless internet operation and hands free communication. Truly, Applicant's teachings is a concentration of a single device with required elements of the device to enable it do plurality operations and functions, while Donner, Stamegna, Toyozumi, and Hirano teachings concentrated on plurality devices put together to address a particular problem.

Regarding Related claims to Stamegna "Pat # 6,085,078,"

Stamegna's invention teaches an audio system with attachable cradle into the audio system for attaching and detaching cell phone on the cradle while driving. In his teaching, the cradle carries and processes all the cell phone connectivity while allowing the audio system to enable responses to be broadcast through the vehicle audio system by a hard wired connection. Stamegna teaches away from Applicant's invention as it is clearly seen that there is a big difference between an attachable cradle to the audio system and a ready made slot with the audio system. That is, Applicant's work teaches a means in which all device connectivity and communications are made internal of the entertainment device rather than external as seen in Stamegna's teachings.

Dependably, Stamegna's audio system is not a self propel system that allows cell phone communication. But rather, his system accepts cell phone communication through the cradle attachment and connectivity thereon. While Applicant's invention relates to an entertainment device that enables cell phone communication and information system, the entertainment system is ready made for cell phone dependability with means for enabling self propelling while also empowering cell phone communication upon the insertion of the cell phone into the slot of the entertainment device. Technologically, there is a clear distinction between the functionality of a cradle "It is external to the entertainment device" and insertions slot "It is internal to the entertainment device" as described in Applicant's teachings.

In Applicant's teachings, the insertion slot is internal to the entertainment device and all the control of the cell phone is enabled on the entertainment device upon the insertion of the cell phone into the slot. Where as, Stamegna's device teaches a cradle that includes a release button, a push-off spring, and a power and signal terminals for connectivity thereon. Stamegna agreeably teaches a cell phone cradle that permits receipt and affixation of a cell phone such that audio system terminals engage electrical energy terminal that is disposed on the exterior of the cell phone, where the cradle release button and push-off spring disengages and ejects the cell phone. The cell phone described by

Stamegna's teachings is configured instead as a flip phone having a swivel to rotate the microphone to enable the cell phone main body face-plate engagement and also provide access to a numerical key pad.

Clearly, however, Stamegna's invention teaches more a cell phone with a cradle and display attachment on the audio system rather than a sun visor with a built-in monitor screen. In addition, Stamegna's teachings did not reveal in anyway, an entertainment device that enables communication and information system through the internal control system of the said entertainment system without an external attachment, whereby signals are controlled through modulation and the like. Stamegna instead describes a cell phone that is driven by a transducer current and connected to the installed speakers that is later amplified by the amplifier. In all, Stamegna's invention relates basically to an audio cellular telephone system, which also includes a radio system with AM/FM ratio, cassette player, CD player, or a combination of these, with integrated a cradle-like detachable cellular telephone external to the audio system with a small non directional antenna.

Moreover, the AM/FM radio enables wireless communication through a hard wired connection from the cellular telephone to the radio, and the cellular telephone is held in place by a cradle, which is external to the radio. Whereas, Applicant's invention is a more advanced and pains free system that has its cell phone circuitry built inside the entertainment device with no hard wire connection external from the entertainment device. In Applicant's teaching, the in-built main board channels communication signals internally, enabling wireless signals to be modulated and demodulated, allowing the device to separate wireless communication signals and information signals from signals normal to the radio AM/FM transmissions. Besides, the swivel, as described in Stamegna's teachings is part of the cell phone, and this feature is standard in all flip open cell phones. Although Stamegna mentioned a cell phone mounted on a cradle and can take advantage of the antenna mounted on the exterior of the vehicle, his invention has no way of showing how the antenna is mounted and how signals are separated and transmitted through the said exterior antenna of the vehicle. Stamegna teaches the control of both the cell phone volume and the volume of the AM/FM audio system

independently, first as a cell phone volume, which allows the cell phone volume to first be set at a predetermined level over that of the audio system, then the audio system volume is controlled. Whereas Applicant's invention substantially differentiates itself from Stamegna's in that, once the cell phone is inserted into the slot of the entertainment device, it enables automatic operation of communication and information system, allowing wireless communication through embedded transistorized switches and the entertainment device controlling every feature thereon.

Applicant's teachings include sensors, such as a metal sensor, wherein the metal sensor contacts a second sensor "Reader" internal to the entertainment device upon insertion of the cell phone into the slot, enabling the cell phone communication circuitry to open up for communication thereon. Once the communication circuitry is opened for communication, the cell phone internal microphone and speakers are bypassed, allowing the entertainment device to automatically control all communication through its built-in circuitry that enables wireless communication and information system. Separately and uniquely, Applicant's invention teaches a bypass of cell phone key operation when inserted into the slot of the entertainment device due to the high powered amplification of communication signals thereon, further allowing all entries, like phone number dialing and the like to be entered through the entertainment device. With Applicant's advanced teachings, the sound quality and sound clarity are greatly improved and the life of the cell phone is protected from the high-powered amplifying current.

Stamegna teaches a microphone which may be disposed on the driver's side of the sun visor or steering wheel. Clearly, the invention here discloses a directional microphone, which may be disposed on the sun visor and directed towards the mouth of the speaker. The after mentioned microphone is not built into the sun visor, but rather attached at the side and may fall off on the driver when the vehicle overly experiences a bump force or shock load. Stamegna clearly teaches a place-able microphone that is rather attached to the sun visor, while Applicant's teaching is uniquely a built-in microphone and speakers in the sun visor that is powered by the amplification system of the entertainment device.

Additionally, the display system mentioned in Stamegna's invention is disposed in the audio system for displaying functions of the audio system rather than web-based data. This display, which is an additional accessory in the vehicles congested accessories, is away from the driver's direct view and very small to show objects or Internet transmitted data and the like. Applicant's teachings of the location of the display is innovative and unique and is not limited to the content of AM/FM, tape player, CD player, volume control, or cell phone information status. Stamegna's invention clearly addresses a cradle mounted on the dashboard of a vehicle that allows vertical mounting of the cellular phone outward of the sound system. The cradle, as described by Stamegna, is an external device that is mounted on a different location on the dashboard and has a power source separate from the audio system while allowing wired connections into the audio system to enable connectivity into the audio output.

However, the innovative nature of Applicant's teaching is wholly and enables all processes of connectivity internal of the entertainment device. In Applicant's teaching, when compared with Stamegna's, the distinguished external connection into the entertainment device is the output connection to the sun visor monitor screen. Besides, with Stamegna's teaching, vibration or heavy force from bumps would disengage the cell phone connection from the cradle very easily. Moreover, the affixation of the cell phone into the cradle vertically upward will not cancel out the shocks or vibration that are absorbed by the rigid mounting of the entertainment device as structurally suggested and taught in Applicant's work, which teaches a cell phone slot internal to the entertainment device.

In addition, once the cell phone is inserted into the slot, it locks in place internally as the sensors are contacted. When the cell phone ejector button is pushed, the sensors disengage and the cell phone is safely ejected out of the slot of the entertainment device for external mobile use. When engaged, it enables communication and information circuitry, allowing communication and also charges the cell phone at the same time. Stamegna in anyway did not show these teachings, but rather describes the operation of the release button in conjunction with the push-off spring to disengage and eject the cellular telephone from the cradle. Secondly, Stamegna fails to show the push-off spring

(15), as numbered in the drawing. The control panel introduced in Stamegna's invention includes a numerical keypad (39), intensity control (41), and mode control (43). Clearly, Stamegna does not include text entering as described in Applicant's invention. Also, Stamegna's invention does not teach the numeric and text numbering assignment code that would allow new numbers to be created while at the same time, allowing password entering into the entertainment device to enable security and access to plurality services.

Rather, Stamegna teaches a flip phone which includes a swivel (63), whereby microphone (71) may be rotated about the swivel to engage the face plate of the main body of the cell phone or to be rotated to the opposite direction to provide access to the cell phone numerical key pad (65). The swivel, as mentioned by Stamegna in all his teachings, relates to the swivel on the cell phone microphone and speakers, and not the swivel on an external monitor screen. However, this mentioned swivel on the cell phone is an existing swivel, which is standard in most flip cell phone. Also, on the drawing, figures 69, 71, and 73 are all components of the cell phone. Therefore the cell phone operates by its own means through its in-built circuitry, though mounted on the cradle and connected to the audio system. It transmits audio responses only through wired connections to the speakers as clearly shown in Stamegna's teaching. The speakers shown here is attached to the cell phone while the external microphone is mounted on the audio system

Stamegna teachings of antenna did not show an antenna like Applicant's teaching, which is built differently from prior art because it is connected to the internal logic board with an antenna chip to reduce the pressure effects of stereo and cell phone systems for the present invention. Applicant's teachings is further differentiated from Stamegna's in that, when the cell phone is inserted into the slot, the stereo and the cell phone would operate on the same mask mounted antenna that would allow all functions and signals to be emitted and absorbed on the same antenna. The cell phone antenna is enabled only when the cell phone is ejected from the slot and be in operation independent from the entertainment device. Besides, the antenna, as described in Applicant's teachings, has a

collapsing spring at the base of the antenna motor which allows both vertical and horizontal transmission to amplify transmission and sound quality.

The incorporated spring-like behavior of the antenna as is further explained in Applicant's teachings is to compensate for any wind or foreign factors on the path of the wave, thereby eliminating possible interference in the communication circle. Uniquely, the stereo's modem is interfaced with the antenna chip to amplify wireless Internet content, enabling clearer communication and high speed wireless Internet transmission as seen in Applicant's teaching.

The software for Applicant's invention, which is also in the body of the other elements of the invention as described, permits cell phone, radio, stereo and wireless Internet to be operative and interfaced with devices thereon. Applicant's invention permits exchange of data from one vehicle to another, and the insertion of the cell phone into the slot of the present invention allows the input and output of the body of the present invention and the input and output of the IC card to interface "Read each other" wirelessly through their direct connections. The insertion of the cell phone into the slot of the entertainment device further allows the metal-based sensors of the cell phone to decode incoming calls or outgoing calls so that calls are made permissible over the entertainment device speaker means. This is intelligently enabled by the logic means of the CPU, which allows wireless communications, data processing, and component interface. With Applicant's teachings, when a cell phone signal is stimulated externally, the software will enable emitting of intense instruction to the elements of the components of the entertainment device body for guided transmission. When signals are received by the antenna, the antenna switch will allow the received coded signals to be amplified. The amplification and filtration of coded signals in Applicant's invention is designed to provide more sound clarity and high speed Internet transmission to the communication medium. Moreover, the entertainment device for Applicant's invention has ring indicator, tone encoder, and a dialer all built inside the body of the entertainment device, forming a single unit to enable activation and allow incoming and out going calls through the system without interference with the driving operation of the vehicle.

In Stamegna's invention, an additional configuration is introduced, whereby he teaches a microphone situated closer to the user's mouth such as being placed in the vehicle's steering wheel or attached "mounted" on the sun visor. Stamegna's teachings also described a voice communication from the user being received by the microphone and relayed as an electrical signal to the transceiver circuit in the cellular telephone through connecting terminals 13 and 77, whereby the transceiver circuit processes the received voice communication into an out going radio frequency in either analog or digital form. In Stamegna's teachings, the radio signal is thereby fed through terminal 13 and 77 then to the antenna disposed on the vehicle's exterior. First, however, Stamegna's microphone is an attachment to the sun visor and this is clearly stipulated in his teaching. Whereas, Applicant's microphone is built into the sun visor which is also a screen monitor and whereby the sun visor is adjustable thereon. Secondly, moreover, the cellular telephone in Stamegna's teaching is active when inserted in the cradle in that; signals are relayed to the transceiver circuit in the cellular telephone through connections 13, and 77. Whereas, in Applicant's invention, the insertion of the cell phone into the slot activates and close the cell phone circuit of the entertainment device and disables communication to the cell phone circuitry while charging the cell phone at the same time.

Still in Applicant's teaching, as the entertainment device circuits are closed for the cell phone, the system then is dual operative in one body, allowing wireless communication and information system and also enabling radio and entertainment means through internal circuitry of the entertainment device rather than through line connections to the cradle. Thirdly, Stamegna's invention described signals being transmitted from the microphone to the cell phone, then processes the signals inside the cell phone transceiver before it is output into a radio frequency and fed through connections 13 and 77 to the vehicles exterior antenna. Whereas Applicant's invention takes signals from a built-in microphone in the sun visor directly to the cell phone circuitry in the entertainment device and then empowers communication signals through the power motor antenna of the vehicle. In all, the antenna, as described in Applicant's teaching, is also chipped to interface with components of the entertainment device. Stamegna's cell phone includes a

transceiver circuit connected to a speaker 63, which is driven by an audio amplifier. The speaker here is the cell phone speaker and not the audio system's speaker as shown in the drawing. The amplifier of the audio system powers the cell phone speaker. The audio system described by Stamegna has no way of operating independent of the communicating circuitry of the cell phone. Which means, if the amplifier is more powerful than the speaker, it will off-cause blow out the cell phone speakers or destroy some electronic components inside the cell phone.

Regarding Deline et al."20030020603"

Deline et al should not be considered in this office action because Deline et al filed their application in July 8, 2002 and claims priority as far back in September 14, 199, while Applicant's invention claims priority from patent number 6,782,240, which claims priority from a provisional application filed as far back in March 1999.

Regarding Hirano "6,346,893;"

Hiran's invention is a navigation system and has no bearing with Applicant's teaching.

Applicant has clearly amended his invention to unquestionably reflect his invention. The invention is now in the form for immediate allowance. Reconsideration is respectfully requested.